

The Most Sensational Sale of the Season Korricks' Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale

The sale that has taken the city by storm—the greatest outpouring of values—the most drastic price cuttings—now in full swing

Continuing

All This Week, Ending Saturday, Jan. 25th

We wish to advise you of the fact that all specials advertised in last Friday's papers will be continued in this our

Greatest Value Giving Sale

Not only will those items be continued but many new numbers will be added from day to day—keeping up the great interest in this sale until the final wind up.

For the Coming Week, we Offer Special Values in Our

Women's Ready to Wear Departments, Infants' Department, Woolens and Misses' Outing Gowns, Women's Shoes, Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Gloves, Corsets, Underwear and

Our Economy Bargain Basement

For Blankets, Comforts, Bedding, Gingham, Percales.

All Tub Materials and Big, Big Specials in Shoes

Extra Special Reductions in Our Men's and Boys' Departments

Watch Our Display Windows

Phone 1602

Notice Values in Our Windows

SHUTE LOAN CASE APPEAL IS FILED IN SUPREME COURT

The case of George E. Shute and Ella Shute, appellants, against the Fidelity Savings and Loan association and the Title Guaranty and Trust company, both of Los Angeles, appellates from Gila county, was filed in supreme court yesterday. The case was tried before Judge McAllister of Graham county, sitting for Judge Walter Shute of Gila, disqualified. Reason of his relationship to the appellants.

In 1909, Shute and his wife secured a loan of \$6,000 from the Fidelity Savings and Loan company. The loan was secured by a mortgage on certain real estate in Gila and a trust deed was executed by Shute and his wife to the Title Guaranty and Trust company.

According to the terms of the note, the principal was to draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent, and in addition to this Shute and his wife were to pay a monthly premium of \$1. They were also given 120 shares of the stock of the savings and loan company at par value of \$100 a share.

The payment of the premiums was kept up until January, 1914, since when the transaction has been a subject of dispute. After giving Shute and wife credit with such payments as they had made, and charging them with the

amount of the loan and "fines" in the amount of \$155, and deducting from the withdrawal value of the shares of stock, the plaintiffs alleged that there was yet due the sum of \$2,619.

For that sum suit was brought and the case was tried a year ago. It was the contention of the defendants that they should have been credited with the premium they had paid, and in that case, with other payments, they would have overpaid the loan by \$984.48. If they were not, however, to be given credit for the premiums they would be paying a usurious rate of interest of more than 12 per cent.

The case was tried before a jury. The court found against the defendants, but credited them with the present value of the shares of stock, now worth more than par, and judgment was given for \$3,463.70, together with interest and attorney's fees.

RED CROSS TEA ROOM UNAFFECTED BY BAN

Although the ban has been placed on many places, the Red Cross tea room and gift shop is still open for business. The Red Cross is conducted on a business basis and as long as business houses are permitted to remain open, the different branches of the Red Cross will operate. The work of relief and mercy must go on. As long as there is need for help, the Red Cross stands ready to respond. The tea room is open every day and serves home cooked lunches from 12:30 to 1:30 o'clock, in a large, clean airy room.

"SPECIALIZE," SAYS CHIEF OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

"Know how to do one thing and do it well."

That is the advice of Mrs. Ruth Biddings, examiner in charge of the Women's division of the United States employment service, to women who must work for a living. She not only believes that all women who labor should specialize, but that every girl should be given the benefit of an education that would fit her for a business or professional career as a preparation measure.

Mrs. Biddings comes in contact with from 30 to 40 women a day, seeking employment of one kind or another. Too often, she declares, she has come across applicants entirely lacking in efficiency, who come to her with the plea, "Find something for me. I have never worked before and have had no training. What can I do?"

Mrs. Biddings says that practically everyone of these untrained women is looking for office work paying high salaries, and then it becomes her duty to give them a good bit of advice.

Her success has been not only largely due to her insight in placing the right sort of women in the right place, but in aiding the girls to find themselves.

In her office, 117 North Second avenue, she has created the home atmosphere, which makes the surroundings ideal for the "talks" she gives the girl who can only "do at" work, and who has yet to learn the value of service.

"Carry on in one line," is Mrs. Biddings' slogan, as she suggests that the camp cook make it her ambition to be the best camp cook in the state. To a chambermaid, to nurse, to stenographer, to all who labor, she suggests that they remain with the work to which they are suited, instead of drifting from one thing to another.

"Specialize," she says.

Mrs. Biddings has received innumerable calls during the past few days, and while she has had many responses, the applicant can not always furnish a high class of work. It has been necessary to send to other states for women workers to supply the local demand. The greatest call has come for nurses, and practically every nurse in the city is on the office roster. In speaking of the demand for nurses yesterday, Mrs. Biddings said she regretted that more young women had not taken advantage of the courses in home nursing given by the Red Cross last spring, as many of the physicians are looking for practical nurses and nurses' helpers during the present epidemic.

It makes no difference what your wants may be, you can have them supplied by using and reading The Republican Classified pages—Arizona's Leading Advertising Medium.

GERMANY HELPS TO PAY OUR BILLS; WE MUST HELP PAY TOO

Germany is helping pay the expenses of the American army of occupation. Already a total of more than \$3,000,000 has been delivered by special trains to General Joe Dickman at Coblenz, and other expense accounts will be rendered.

This money and the other millions that Germany will pay do not comprise a loan. They are dead losses. They will bear no interest and will never be returned.

Germany lost the war. If she had won special trains would be running from Seattle, San Diego, Portland, Salt Lake City, Oakland, Los Angeles, Spokane, San Francisco, Phoenix, Reno and scores of other western cities buying money and supplies toward big German liners waiting to put out from New York harbor, bound for Hunland.

Your money would go. It would not be a loan. You would receive no interest and you would have no idea of the particular purchases made with your savings. You would "dig when the Germans said 'dig'."

And who protected you from this situation? Who determined that Germany and not you should give up savings? Who met the German "schrecklich" on land and water and drove home our victory?

Can you say honestly that the war is over when they are not even home, their wounds cured, their compensation paid and the bills contracted for their victory fully met?

When the Victory Loan comes along in April don't sit back and say you've done your part. Compare whatever you have done with the sacrifices made by our soldiers and sailors. If they had quit when they had been in one or two stiff fights, you'd be loading up those special trains for Germany and paying the expenses of a German army of occupation.

FACTS TO REMEMBER CONCERNING "OLEO"

Margarine is now used in such large quantities by those who can and those who cannot afford to buy butter that it has become a necessity of everyday life. Every source of raw material for the manufacture of this valuable commodity should, therefore, be developed with a view to keeping the price within reasonable limits. Hitherto margarine has been produced largely from coconut and palm kernel oils; but according to a recent article in the Scientific American by Mr. C. W. Meil, a powerful rival to these raw materials is to be found in the nuts of the cohune palm of Central and South America. In appearance this tree resembles a bunch of huge ostrich feathers, the branches being in the form of leaves measuring thirty to sixty feet in length,

THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF TALK---

about "business as usual" and "after the war is over"—now let's don't talk—LET'S ACT.

The one sure way to make business good with everyone active is to make physical improvements on the land—Buildings of all kinds that have been delayed until the "war is over," SHOULD BEGIN CONSTRUCTION AT ONCE. Let the men and materials which have been going into wartime pursuits be diverted into channels of development, which will make for a greater nation.

The boys are coming back every day, LET'S BE READY FOR THEM. Make business hum. BUILD.

USE HALSTEAD LUMBER, Halstead lumber is good, honest, dependable lumber.

HALSTEAD LUMBER CO.

ONE FOOT OR A MILLION

11 Yards in Arizona

FIVE POINTS, PHOENIX

Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting; then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic! Why wait? Your druggist sells a

tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Try it! No humbug!

which bend over in graceful curves. The nuts hang in large clusters from near the bases of the leaves, and are covered by an outer fibrous layer which forms the pericarp. A hard shell about three-tenths of an inch thick surrounds a kernel measuring two or three inches in length, and about one and one-half inches in diameter. Until recently, some difficulty

has been experienced in cracking the shells of these nuts, but machines have now been devised which give satisfactory results. About a quart of oil is obtained from 100 nuts, and an average tree produces 1,000 nuts a year. Mr. Meil estimates that in British Honduras there are twenty-five cohune palms to the acre in which case the colony should be capable of producing

275,000 tons of oil annually; while Guatemala and Spanish Honduras are each credited with still larger numbers of trees. Cohune nut oil is said to be superior to that produced from coconuts and to be worth more in the open market.

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